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2670 J Street,
6-15

CALIFORNIA GARDEN



Per Year
One Dollar

JULY, 1915

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Bungalows—Within and Without
The July Gardens
The Dahlia—The Rose—The Lath House
Gardening in England

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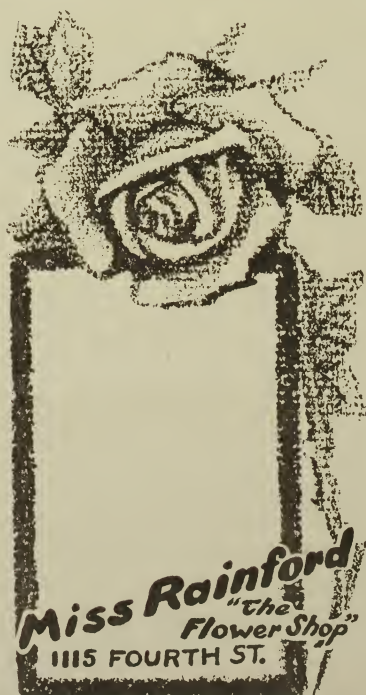
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The California Garden


Published Monthly by the San Diego Floral Association

One Dollar per Year, Ten Cents per Copy

Vol. 7

POINT LOMA, CALIFORNIA, JULY, 1915


No. 1

N stepping out on its seventh yearly journey of twelve stations the California Garden wishes first to pay its debts, fortunately just debts of gratitude, freely and cheerfully acknowledged; it therefore takes this opportunity to confess that its by no means small measure of success is due first to those who have contributed without remuneration, direct or indirect, the subject matter that filled its pages; secondly, to those who took the magazine and paid for it, and thirdly, to the small but select band of advertising patrons who stuck through the times of retrenchment.

It would be invidious to select certain names for special thanksgiving where all have been so generous so be it said, may none of them ever do anything worse than this and thus escape cause for future adjustment, and may they all do it over again so as to win merit and encourage others to do likewise.

Should we make a statement of intention to do better? We shall not. In these days to do as well is phenomenal and we shall do only what we can. The California Garden is the mouth-piece of the San Diego Floral Association and reflects its condition. If in this city of unequalled situation and climate, from the standpoint of beauty scenically and florally, the spirit to work with nature and helping her to help ourselves has spread and will continue to spread, then for the Association and its organ the future is fraught with promise; and if not—why then its work is more needed than ever and it must plug along the best it may.



DITOR BARNHART has said many nice things about us in Pacific Garden and in the July number he calls us excellent in a full column beside making his principal article about our Exposition written in the kindly

spirit that belongs to the man. If either the California or Pacific Garden ceased to be, it is probable the survivor might gain subscribers and yet both not only wish the continuance of the other but do all that they can to maintain the rival. Brother Barnhart is a mighty good man but he cannot run a paper, for he seems to love the other fellow and gets him subscriptions. It has often been suggested that we need a real business man to show us what to do, but while Barnhart's case remains unadjusted ours can wait.



It will be good news to all gardeners that the city water is all going to be served from the reservoirs in the back country instead of having a mixture of the Mission Valley brand. The water from the sands should be pumped in the early part of the year when the flow is strong and stopped whenever the wells show exhaustion as now, because the inflow is from local sources instead of from pressure above and is not what plants like. An important item in this question of where to draw from, is how much more storage capacity have we than was utilized this year? Unless it is large enough to accommodate a normal year's runoff in addition to what will be left when the rainy season returns, it would seem questionable practice to devil up the Mission Valley ranchers by pumping in their territory. Wisdom dictates a certain supply ahead, but it will be poor satisfaction to store water to evaporate, or fill reservoirs to enable the next runoff to run away. This water question will never be settled till it is tackled as a whole and adjusted equitably to all concerned, city and back country, corporation and individual.



Shall we have that May Festival?

The Lath House

OWNERS of lath houses should visit the one at the Exposition (be careful to call it the Horticultural Building) and go through it inquiringly, that is with an idea of finding possibilities in planting. Naturally they will not grow huge *Araucarias* and bamboos in their lath houses, nor shall we after the Exposition is over in this big one, but it is very well worth while to see what a size *Cibotium Schiedeanum* can make, also how the *Cyromiums Falcatum* and *Rochfordianum* or Holly ferns like to be out in the ground and with root space. Hunt up these ferns and also *Cymnogramma Sulphurea* and *Blechnum Occidentale* and see if you would not like a specimen. There are one or two very good *Aralia Elegantisima* and *A. Chabrierii*.

It is by no means uncommon to see plants in the ground in lath houses doing much less development than ought to be the case and this is frequently due to a lack of moisture that is not apparent on the surface. The owner will say, "I water every day," and probably does so, sprinkling by hand and getting a beautiful wet look all round. This hand sprinkling is a delusion and a snare unless freely interspersed with a good soaking and this soaking is only possible in sandy loose soil unless the ground is periodically loosened deep down. Where the natural soil is of a heavy or easily compacted quality it would pay to haul in a more kindly medium, such as leaf mould, sandy loam and sharp sand in equal parts; this superimposed on a heavier soil will give good results with ferns and begonias and kindred growths. Drainage must be good and a sprinkling of charcoal added to above mixture might be a wise precaution.

Where growths are crowded as is almost always the case in lath houses, frequent fertilizer should be given. If incorporated in the soil it must be of non-heating kind, such as old cow manure, though liquid fertilizer seems to suit ferns. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that a lath house merely provides certain conditions of modified climate and not plant food and that the kind of things we plant therein require more water than ordinary outside residents of a garden.

Lath house evolution is proceeding rapidly, architecturally. It has gone from a chicken coop to a palace. In usage it has passed from a housing of nursery stock to a semi-

tropical garden and now comes the lath house landscaping.

Though the Garden did not succeed in getting a lath house covering acres which could have been built for the cost of the elaborate Horticultural building, such a one is bound some day to be in Balboa Park. It will have groupings of shrubs and plants, ferny nooks and fragrant arbors and the visitor to our city shall find in it a place to walk and a place to talk, a garden with sunshine tempered to order, wind changed to a whispering zephyr, a garden of Eden without a serpent.

Let us be thankful for our Horticultural Building. With that title it could hardly be a really truly lath house, but let us think of ten acres under a lathed-in pergola, partly on the flat partly going in steps down into a canyon lighted cunningly as if with fireflies, and let us think hard enough to bring the reality before some other place seizes the idea and reaps the reward of originality.

The July Garden

Miss Mary Matthews

DO not think that now we have reached the mid-summer season, we can sit down and just contemplate the beauty of our gardens. Instead we should go right on with irrigating, mulching and keeping the ground in good condition by cultivating after each irrigation. Arrange for a continued season of bloom from now on. Pansies for winter blooming can be sown in the seed boxes, also stocks which are always prime favorites. Where you can give the best of care, that is, moisture, shade and good cultivation, put in your seeds of sweet peas for winter bloom. Zinnias and Cosmos for late blooming can still be planted. I have been struck this season with the amount of bloom from Annuals that is to be seen around town. "Just common flowers," Petunias, Marigolds, Phlox and the like, *Salpiglossis*, *Campanulas*, *Penstemons* and others not so common have been seen in profusion also. The colors and shadings in the *Salpiglossis* are well worth a little extra trouble. Some contend that we grow all of these things back east and here we ought to discard them and grow rarer things, but where one loves flowers and has, maybe limited means and time, or perchance just a small piece of ground, the ease with which these can be grown and the wealth of bloom they furnish will repay

the little time given to them. Chrysanthemums will need your attention. Keep suckers pinched off, give plenty of water and an application of fertilizer when needed. Bulbs that have bloomed in the spring or early summer can be lifted and separated now. Narcissus and Jonquils can be left in the same spot for several seasons, but after that they begin to crowd each other and do not bloom well, in such case they should be taken up and divided. Most growers of these recommend they should not be kept long out of the ground. Some put them back at once after dividing, especially the "Paper Whites" and the small Jonquils. Watsonias also want to go in early as they make their growth during the winter season. Callas should be cleaned off and given a season of rest. The latter part of the month overhaul violet beds divide and replant them. Your carnations

started from slips should be thrifty plants by now, and are greatly benefited by good mulch during the hot season. Carnations must have full sunlight and a rich soil, rather heavy, to succeed perfectly. Annuals or Perennials that have finished blooming should be saved for seed now. If you wish to cut a whole stalk, and all the capsules or seed pods have not fully ripened, cut the stalk, put in a paper bag, tie up and label, then hang in a cool, airy place and you can collect the seeds at your convenience. Small white envelopes two by four inches are good for putting the seeds in. You can write across the face a memorandum of variety, time of planting, first blooms, color, height, or anything of interest that you may have noticed while in bloom and be sure to put up enough packets to give some away. There is always some one who would appreciate them.

That May Festival

The article in last month's Garden suggesting a May Festival along new lines has resulted in much favorable comment, locally and from a distance.

The Pacific Garden, published at Pasadena, devoted nearly a column in commendation of the plan, and Editor Barnhart wrote a personal letter besides.

The president and secretary of the Floral Association met in conference with the president and secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, and the latter gentlemen took the matter up with their executive board, which body pledged their "moral support."

A moment's consideration will show that the Floral Association is not the body to be at the head of this movement, which should be a more or less official act of the city fathers, or of the Chamber of Commerce, comprising all classes of citizens.

Flowers will be one feature and that feature could and would be handled by the Floral Association, but at the direction of the central body.

There would seem to be no difficulties in the way of the Chamber of Commerce outlining the plan, after due consideration. The program of special features should be decided upon, and they could then place those features in the hands of the various civic organizations directly interested. A choral union could handle some cantata or oratorio, or even a light opera. a dramatic society

could give an appropriate play, a literary society could arrange for a lecture; the schools could give the maypole dances and delarte poses; the Floral Association would hold a rose show and arrange for the floral pageant; there could also be a half day of field sports, and another half day of aquatic sports.

Each organization would pledge itself to give its special feature during the first week of May, according to a fixed program. A season ticket at a nominal price for the "course" would admit to all, insuring good attendance.

Some satisfactory arrangement could probably be made for that week of so arranging uniform working hours that would permit the workers to take in a fair share of the events without loss to workers or employers.

There should be little or no expense to all this preliminary work of preparation, and those showing a disposition to use it as a personal harvest time, in any other way than that which would naturally come from such an event, could be quietly shown the error of their ways, and impressed with the spirit of "service" which brings the greater reward when reward is unsought.

Moral support seems to imply, "The project has our approval, go ahead and do it." But the needed support is the kind that says, "It is a good thing; let's get together as a city and carry it through, with each one helping as much as possible."

What do YOU think about it?

Gardening in England

By W. S. KING



At the time of writing the weather here is all against gardening. We have our chrysanthemums out, but cold winds from the North Sea and the Baltic have given them a severe check. Our bedding plants will not be set out until the end of the month.

The Rosecroft dahlias have done splendidly this spring. I took several cuttings in March and rooted them and have them in six-inch pots ready to plant out at the end of the month. They are standing in the open but we have to cover them up at night for fear of frost. I have five "G. T. Keenes" four "Miss Sessions", and six "A. D. Robinsons," so you see I have quite a little colony of San Diego friends, and proud I am of them, too.

You would have chuckled if you had been in my green-house the other day. I was potting my rooted dahlias when a friend came in. The first one he got his eyes on was "G. T. Keene." "Oh", he said, "was that the one with the massive bloom last year?" I said, "Yes." Then he spied "Miss Sessions." "And is that the large white single?" he asked, and I told him it was. A few days later he came back and said that he had consulted every dahlia catalogue in England, Scotland and Ireland, and could not find any of them mentioned. You should have seen him stare, when I told him they had come about 8000 miles. In the end, I gave him one of each to take away with him, and it was a pleasure to see how delighted he was.

Whilst I was in Antwerp in 1910, on a holiday with my wife and child, I wandered into a nursery and it was a real treat. All the plants were in trenches and watered by irrigation. There were chrysanthemums and asters by the million, and all in pots buried in the trenches. The green-houses were filled with azalias, hydrangeas and palms. I noticed on a potting bench some nice arum lily bulbs and bought two. Arriving home I potted them up and was successful in flowering them the following summer. One was the ordinary white arum, but the other was a novelty. It differs from the ordinary variety inasmuch as the stem and foliage is spotted with black and the flower, instead of being pure white, is light green on the underside, and dark maroon on the inside. The throat is white spotted, and the spathe, about six inches long, is jet black. I sent a photo to the editor of the "Gardener" who sent it to "Kew Gardens", London, for naming. It was found to be a rare specimen of "Arum Draunculus." It has never flowered

since till this year, and it now promises to be a very fine specimen. The photo was reproduced in the "Gardener."

At some future date I will give you some floral details of Antwerp Zoological Gardens. They comprise several hundred acres and the animals, birds, etc., are in situations much the same as in their own countries, and are surrounded by palms and flower beds galore. It takes two whole days to see the gardens. I have been to Belgium several times and you may be sure I do not miss much where there are flowers to be seen.

West Hartlepool, England,
June 1, 1915.

THE PERNICIOUS GOAT.

NOTE: In order to protect other industries it is necessary to know the harmful side of the goat.

1. The he goat has a vile smell, which characterizes the flock. (Cyclopaedia Britannica).
 2. The goat has an impure effect upon the earth, the air and the water.
 3. The goat drives out the cattle from the pasture land.
 4. The last annual dairy product of the United States was valued at \$814,000,000.00.
 5. The goat drives out game and bird life from the sage cover.
 6. The goat exterminates tree life and feeds on seedling growth.
 7. Kaiser William does not allow the goat within his hunting grounds, and from all public forest preserves the rule of exclusion is in full force throughout the continent of Europe.
 8. The Department of Forestry does not encourage pasturing the goat on public lands on account of its destructiveness to tree life.
 9. The goat is a consumer of honey flowers, and is the most destructive of quadrupeds. This in time will seriously affect the bee-keeper.
 10. Three hundred carloads of honey is California's annual honey product and forty-five carloads that of San Diego county.
 11. The goat is a destroyer of landscape beauty, polluting springs and flowing water, defiling river beds, barking trees and undergrowth and reducing to baldness the mountain slopes.
 12. The beauty of the country is its best asset, and should not be marred by the goat.
- BENJ. McLAREN.

The Dahlia

Alfred D. Robinson



RECEIVED this day a document that seemed by innuendo to carry a suspicion of a laugh at me for assuming to pose as an authority on dahlias. To the scoffer I would say, I have been forced into a position and frequently laugh at myself (Thank God for the ability to do so) and in addition extend an invitation to come to Rosecroft and see my beds of Gustave Doazon to which I refer for sentence.

This apparent intrusion of inconsequential personal matter is merely preliminary to stating that Southern California asks individual treatment for dahlias as well as most other things and gardening is so very new among us, advice even in so conscientious a magazine as California Garden must be tentative, and is perhaps most valuable when it seems to contradict the methods of some other land.

Having been freely criticised for my disdain of stakes for dahlias and preference for a medium habit of growth, I have tried again this year, to "leave them alone" style as well as the "cut them back" and now the blooming season is here, I wish I had not. Close observation shows that the headed back plants, beside being self-sustaining, carry much more foliage around the base, shading their own ground, while the untreated ones are almost bare at the bottom and obviously suffer much more from the heat of the sun. To head off any controversy I know that some varieties make very good bushy plants without pruning and many do when grown with insufficient fertilizer and water, but most desirable kinds, generously treated, are weeds without the application of the knife.

The inspection before referred to leads me to advocate basining of each plant and watering individually rather than by flooding a large bed with a slow stream, as the latter method is apt to give too much in some places and not enough in others. The dahlia must have enough water, which is a good deal, but too much will ruin a plant, that is, too much at a time. It won't stand for a month's supply at one dose and a good-sized basin well mulched with manure if filled up twice, once a week will come very close to filling the bill.

I have never been able to get out of my head the story told me of the successful dahlia exhibitor in England who long kept his special method a secret till it transpired that his wife used an enormous quantity of washing ammonia and it was found he washed his dahlias with it. Now I read in the Pacific Garden of a man who makes liquid fertilizer by soaking a bag of chicken manure in

water and I am sure that is the dope for dahlias, besides it tickles me immensely to think of Cassandra helping to grow a record Doazon. I have been afraid to write this because such a mixture as this is likely to be too strong if not very much diluted and I don't recommend it now till I have an opportunity to test it for strength. Of course any one can make experiments for themselves, but it would be safe to make the liquid as mild as you think it ought to be and then dilute it ten times.

All the arguments in favor of disbudding for mums or roses apply to dahlias, larger flowers, longer stalks and an increased blooming period. An argument against the dahlia for cutting has been this short stalk, but with disbudding it is easily possible to get them feet long. Many, not all, dahlias will keep well when cut, but the habitual method of cutting is all wrong. I refer not to the necessity of performing the operation in the early morning, but to making the cut just above the first pair of leaves giving so short a stem that no one can decorate with them. If disbudding has been done three steps down, the bloom may be cut there, giving two pairs of leaves and a long stem. This will also keep your plant low and in good shape. It has been put forward that one method of making dahlias keep after cutting, is to take off all leaves, but a limited experience has not confirmed this. Dawn picking and boiling the stems as poinsettias are treated, with the individual qualities of varieties seem to be the chief factors.

Thrips seem to be bothering the dahlias a little, and so far this beast laughs at insecticides and has apparently killed off all its natural enemies. I hope that some little canaries that seem peculiarly interested in the dahlias just now are finding them palatable. With my apricot trees in mesh underwear and my early figs all eaten before they were sweet, I find my faith in birds as my assistant gardeners reduced to the point of a doubtful toleration, or at least I wish I had more neighbors who grew fruit.

NOT HERE, OF COURSE!

The sign is in the window.

The house is sure for rent.

"No children are allowed."

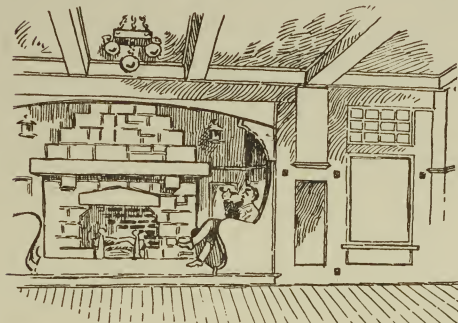
"Keep the babies in a tent."

"Father Reubens."



Bungalows Within and Without

By RUTH S. WILLIAMS



LET me state in the beginning that the following remarks do not pretend to adequately cover any phase of the subject, as they are merely a few sketchy criticisms which have become insistent within me as I have observed and studied the dwellings in our city and environs.

The poet Keats said,
"Truth is beauty, beauty truth,
That is all we know, or need to know."

If we accept this as a premise and bearing it in mind, look around us with awakened eyes, we must conclude that the great majority of our citizens, notwithstanding their probable self-satisfaction concerning the state of their immortal souls, are very far from having attained truth.

The first step toward truth or beauty is self denial or the abnegation of the individual preferences for the elevation of the taste of the community. In these days of rapid transit, the eye is becoming cultivated to grasp more and more easily the panoramic color scheme of a block of say a dozen homes, in its entirety, which too often proves a kaleidoscope of horrible and clashing colors. We rural dwellers have more latitude for the expression of individuality in our gardens in proportion to our greater frontage. But in the city of fifty foot lots, each individual is responsible for the note which his own front yard strikes in the color scheme of the whole block, and if this note makes for, or helps swell the discord, then he should deny himself everything except the harmonizing tones of white, cream and green. To give a concrete example: There is a certain cottage in the east part of town, which has been painted

a bright, glistening pumpkin yellow, trimmed with venetian red, and as if this were not sufficient to affront and offend the passer-by, it has been surrounded by a bank of flaunting scarlet geraniums. This offense of good taste is individualistic; tolerate and multiply it and it becomes communistic. Our friends' neighbors have likewise their personalities to express in no unmistakable hues, and the conglomerate whole becomes unspeakable. The house which I described is actually joined on the right by a maroon, a Nile green and a pink cottage—and on the left by a buff yellow, a white and a slate-gray cottage in the sequence named. The respective yards are adorned by democratic and fearful mixtures of orange marigolds, pink verbenas, vermilion cannas, and everywhere geraniums in all their shuddering shades of cerise, scarlet, cardinal and rose madder sickening to magenta. Of course you may think this an isolated case and only to be found in the poorer parts of town, but turn then, to the middle rich residence sections, where the five to ten thousand dollar bungalow prevails, and if you will fairly consider the subject material, you will find the difference between the dwellings of the middle rich and the middle poor, one of degree and not of taste.

The difference in degree is, that among the middle rich, the individual owner, may indulge freely his fancy for painted palms, protuberant cobblestone ornamentation, serrated hardpan borders, fuchsias, begonias and hibiscus. There is perhaps a greater use of the mitigating green of lawn and shrubbery, but we still find, when it comes to a question of color, the same disregard of the relation and responsibility of the individual yard to the whole block.

It is not that the taste of the ten thousand dollar owner is superior, or that he understands or loves Beauty more, he is simply able to pay more. Even then, after architect and decorator have done their best or worst, the personality of the owner must vent itself. Inside he adds articles and touches which are just as inherently inartistic and incongruous as the enlarged gilt framed crayon of father in his Sunday best with sideburns, hanging over the plush topped upright in the plumber's best parlor. And on the outside, dead give away, we find a magenta bougainvillea coily nestling against the brick-red chimney, and pink roses, scarlet hibiscus, lavender heliotrope, blue plumbago and inevitably the ubiquitous red geranium, all mingled freely and regardlessly.

In order that the harassed bungalow builder, who has no tradition nor precedent to fall back upon, and who is groping in his evolution, up through the period of slash-grain pine and too cumbersome Mission Cuit into the snares and allurements of Reed craft, antique furniture, oriental rugs and brasses, in order that this builder may find himself, he must realize that there is an absolute criterion for him to follow, one test to apply to everything in his home—if it is to be a true home, and that is, "Does this object fulfill a purpose in the daily functions of life, and if not, is it so intrinsically beautiful or artistic as to deserve a place for itself alone." Even then, having passed this test, unless an object is proportionate in size, form, color and value to its surroundings, it should be elim-

inated. Objects of cherished association are not excepted, in my opinion, from these challenges. Great-grandmother's spinningwheel may be a priceless heirloom, but it can find no excuse for its presence in the every-day living-room of our existence.

In conclusion, in regard to the interior decoration of a bungalow, presupposing a good structural back-ground, well proportioned and harmonious in color and line, the owner must apply the criterion of Truth and Beauty and beyond that, constantly practice the cult of simplicity—and be not afraid to eliminate. Regarding the exterior, firstly he should practice the Golden Rule—and then he should study, build and live for Beauty—and I believe that in time the exploitation of ugliness would become a civic crime.



The Rose



ATER your roses sparingly, just enough to keep them well alive, but not to stimulate growth preparatory to resting them next month. This of course, does not apply to small bushes and recently budded ones which should be kept growing. It may be of interest to state that buds put into Climbing Cecil Bruner standards May 6th have made a growth of two feet; these were Joseph Hills, and in a hundred not a bud failed. Even three taken from a plant of Mde. Edouard Heriot on its arrival from the east are growing cheerfully, having made more growth than buds left on the original.

Don't let the recently inserted buds bloom, as they will try to do. Head them back to a couple of eyes and get a sturdy bushy growth.

The following was part of a letter received from Robert Pyle of the Conard & Jones Co. of West Grove, Pa.

"In the June issue of the California Garden I notice on page 7 that you refer to budding American Pillar on Climbing Cecil Bruner as a reminder of what is expected in vigor of growth and immunity from disease." It is

difficult to understand this because in this part of the country there is no rose that is more vigorous than American Pillar and few of them much more immune from disease. The insects do sometimes trouble the foliage if they are not watched. We happen to have been the introducers of the American Pillar which was originated by Dr. W. Van Fleet of the Dept. of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. It is growing to be more and more popular as it is becoming better known. It was first really discovered in England—I mean its good points were appreciated there first."

All that can be said now is that due apology will be made to American Pillar for condemning it to a vicarious existence when it has proved that it can duplicate the performance of the petite Madame among us. To do this it must bloom in four months from slip, and grow fifteen feet the first year, be absolutely mildew and rust proof and give a blossom for every spoonful of moisture at any time in the year, winter or summer. To see how the Madame stock is hustling along such laggards as Georges Schwartz is quite cheerful. However, California Garden is most grateful to find itself read in far away Pennsylvania and in saying "thank you" is obliged to add that a vigorous habit there might possibly be a very inconspicuous motion in San Diego.

The Meaning of Nature Study

C. DeW. SCOTT, Supervisor Nature Study and Agriculture.

(Continued from June issue)

There is no better service that nature study can render the child than to make him love the outdoors for the sake of his health. All children when they are young want to be outdoors where they belong, but as they begin to go to school they get the indoors habit. All their lessons and many of their games are indoors. There is too little play outdoors and most of that is artificial and often palls on the wideawake child. Nature study alone can furnish an interesting reason for going outdoors away from the nerve-racking noises and sights of cities and this habit once cultivated will remain always an antidote against too close application to business or social pursuits. Grown people will not go into the country without some stimulus or purpose and to most of them nowadays the country is stupid and repelling. That is because they know nothing interesting about it. To the naturalist every landscape is full of interest and wonder.

It is mostly idle to talk to children or grown-ups about cultivating a love for the beautiful in nature, because on the part of the child it is an evolution of spirit and if not present in the adult you can not talk it into him. All nature is beautiful to a nature lover because it is all the result of the working of law and order and a part of the wonderful universe. The child goes to nature from instinct, curiosity, wonder and for bodily exhilaration. He is attracted first by living, moving things—he often even wants to kill them like his savage ancestors did. Most grown people today can't pass a snake or a lizard without trying to kill it. Gradually he comes to love all these things, to see their relations and exquisite adaptation to the world and to appreciate the beauty of inanimate things such as clouds, landscapes, sunsets. Stevenson said the average person would not spend three minutes looking at a landscape. But the nature lover and the artist spend hours and days and never tire. The love of nature is a growth of spirit. It elevates life and gives a sense of companionship with the world which keeps us from being extremists. It makes for sanity. But it must be consciously cultivated because pavements and houses and trolley cars tend to kill it.

It is gratifying to see that more and more people each year go into the primitive places which have become more accessible by the extension of railroads and the invention of automobiles. Yet only a small percentage of

people can afford to travel very far and most of them go for the excitement of moving from place to place rather than for any interest in the treasures of the landscape. Future generations will think more of the country and less of the means of transportation for they will go to the wild places for weeks at a time instead of for a day or a few hours.

The average man of the city is the one who most needs the country to keep him out of the grooves of work and worry. He needs parks and playgrounds in the city and in the suburbs and it is for his sake largely that we want thousands of acres not only of improved but of primitive landscapes. We want to teach nature to children so that as future citizens they will appreciate the necessity of maintaining recreation centers, of preserving wild places, of protecting birds and harmless animals so that future generations may study and enjoy plants and animals which nature has evolved through millions of years but which man may ruthlessly exterminate in a decade. We must realize that "there is nothing so practical as the preservation of wild beauty". The present generation is a guardian of wild beauty for those to come. The time and place to emphasize this truth is in the public schools so that conservation of resources will become a national habit and duty.

Such, then, are some of the sidelights that illumine the meaning of nature study in the grammar grades. The educational value of concrete, living, moving things and processes as materials of study, is becoming recognized. Also it must become evident to teachers that it is just as important (perhaps more so) to help a child to be happy as to be effective. Nature study should add to individual happiness by putting one on more intimate terms with the living things about him which are all wonderfully made and patterned and colored like the skies of sunset. We must live and be happy and healthy where we are and association with nature is one of the strongest influences towards making us what we ought to be. We must go back to nature for vigor, vision and peace.

Enclosed find my check for \$1.00 as tardy payment for magazine subscription, pardon the delay. I find the paper bright and interesting, and of real value to the amateur. Would not care to do without it.

Best wishes,

RALPH F. MOCINE.

June 16, 1915.

War in the Garden

WITHIN the little realm of our backyard there is war, real war among the different plants. With the weak it is a struggle for bare existence. With the stronger an aggressive fight for territorial possession. There is jarring, jostling and jealousies between families and neighbors.

Early in the season the dahlias, chrysanthemums and asters seemed to dwell in perfect harmony—a sort of communal fellowship that was pleasant to behold. One bed of dahlias that were undisturbed during the winter were interset with “mums” while yet there seemed ample space for natural expansion. The Doazons, Grand Dukes (the latter not so grand as in former years) the Diavolos, Alfred D. Robinson (modest, yet beautiful beyond compare—almost) the Evening Star, etc., are now looking disdainfully down upon their slow-growing, less aggressive neighbors. However, we doubt not retributive justice will overtake them ere the Ides of another October draws near. The “mums” look upward, they see the ethereal blue above and are hopeful and happy.

A second bed of twenty-five seedlings of Rosecroft parentage, are on the march with colors flying, flashing and “clashing”. Their guns carried well above their heads—perhaps they are only alpenstocks carried for support. We see the Editor of the Garden is ferninst the dahlia stake. We were led into the error of providing long stakes through the advice of eastern growers ere we sat at the feet of our Gamaliel of Rosecroft. Will say that there is no provision in next year’s war budget for 47 centimeter stakes, yet, perhaps, a small calibre, short, disappearing sort—disappearing with the growth of the plants—may be used.

It is only with the third division that hostilities have actually begun. Early in the season this division, consisting of one row each of dahlias, chrysanthemums and asters, (now don’t criticise this mixture too severely, maybe your own garden presents some slight incongruities) had formed a sort of triple alliance, possibly for self-protection, more probably for mutual admiration. Soon, however, an enemy sprang up in their midst. At first it seemed such a harmless thing that through the sufferance of the powers that be it was permitted to grow and wax fat in the land. Now, behold, a great grasping usurper, a gigantic *Curcubita maximas* has grown to a formidable foe in the land of his usurpation.

Not only has he spread out his long sinuous arms in every direction, erecting a dense canopy over the land, causing unsanitary conditions to prevail, but a number have fallen victims to his all powerful tendrils, binding, twisting and squeezing them into shapeless forms. Not content with his present conquests he sought to push his vanguard over into neutral territory and was advancing by forced march across a vacant lot with the apparent object of involving us in an embroglio with a friendly neighbor. Deeming intervention imperative we proceed to cut off his advance forces and otherwise cripple his aggressiveness.

It may be thought by the undiscerning that the ruling power that would thus sit supinely by and witness such high-handed oppression is lacking in the common humanities. My dear accusers, we fain would plead justification for this apparent indifference. It may be selfishness but it is human.

Peering beneath the dense canopy of leaves may be seen certain dark green objects, that to the wise look very like Hubbard Squashes in various stages of development, and we can almost taste—in anticipation—that most delectable dainty squash pie. If there is anything in the whole category of culinary compositions that will make a country-bred “hoosier” long for the good old days back as “Grigsby Station” it is the aroma, the spicy fragrance of squash pie—the kind that mother used to make and may we add, a goodly heritage has been handed down in Sis’ abilities as a culinary artist.

F. C. ARTER.



As seen from Cabrillo Bridge—Exposition Grounds

Pickings and Peckings

By the
EARLY BIRD



HIS has been my busy month for twice I have been taken seriously and the experience was as pleasant as novel. At the Floral Association annual meeting a good citizen who does not patronize jitneys nor attend the Open Forum, caught me in flight between the Horticultural Building and the Alhambra at the Exposition and said, "I want to congratulate the Early bird on that idea of acquiring Cuyamaca mountain; how are we going to do it?" Then he proceeded to outline an attack on the supervisors, considering the City Council possibly out of sympathy with acquiring anything just at present. Frankly I admitted I did not know how anything could be done and was feeling rather hopeless after a session with the Open Forum, during which it appeared that to carry out such a scheme permission would have to be obtained from our overlord whose identity was then disclosed to me, free speech restored, capitalism abolished, the water system further developed, all the city restored to the people from whom it had been stolen, and several other things that specially appealed to members of the audience. It was made perfectly clear that only a few heard what I was talking about and the rest were impatiently waiting their turn to promulgate their pet panacea.

Since then I have had a long seance with a back country man who would like to switch me on to the Laguna project and was relieved to find that my main desire is to open the eyes of San Diego to the beauty of her back country as a commercial asset, deeming that so far she has only opened her mouth to swallow apples and so forth. That is hardly correct for I do lay extraordinary stress on the mine of health stored in these mountains.

The final honor came with an invitation to confer with potentates of the Chamber of Commerce. I went and conferred with some diffidence remembering when a former president advised me in public to go back to my flower pots and leave business to business men. (This was when the defunct Civic Association was deemed by the great public to be blocking the progress of our magnificent harbor development.) I mentioned my nervousness and the cause, and received the nearest to an apology that any one could be expected to make to an early bird and was listened to respectfully while I dreamed dreams in words of real galumphs in the back country.

Do these straws show which way the wind blows or are minds running towards mountains and trees and valleys with running streams because there is little activity in the

real estate market? I know not, but an apostle of the great out-of-doors should be thankful for an audience howsoever collected. Throughout the land a great gardening interest is awakening. Not the veriest optimist can hope that the popular society fad will outlast the fashion in gardening clothes, but the charm of nature and working with her will deeply impress the few and with these, gardens will be part of their future lives.

Ask the visitor wherein lies the charm of our Exposition, and the unfailing answer pays tribute to the harmonious building and planting scheme. To wander around among the things that are pre-eminently fit has a charm that all feel and acknowledge, and our Exposition should do for San Diego what years of tears and prayers could never have done, demonstrate the commercial value of just beauty and harmony. Beautiful as the Exposition is, it is only one and a small one in San Diego's diadem of jewels. From the seashore with its play of color and light, to the mountain peaks a mile high are a string of gems beyond compare. Folks of San Diego, take your visitors into your mountains; not with an eye on the speedometer but leisurely. Stop on the grade and look back; halt on the summits and look ahead. Just give the country a chance and with the great majority it will do the rest. Forget apples, they have worms; and cherries they have stones. Let the great spaces, the beautiful lines, the trees and flowers do the talking. Suppose that instead of the ordinary run of entertainment to the distinguished visitor, from silk hat reception through feeds and speeches to exhausted departure, we were to try for once a quiet breakfast by the sea, a gentle ride to a mile high summit for lunch, a run through forest trees to a hot sulphur bath and dinner where the healing water bubbles hot from the bowels of the earth and home by moonlight through our river gorge. It would not be the thing that custom has sanctioned and might be a nightmare if conducted by some boosters, but it is long odds it would linger in the memory of the guest long after the indigestion from the feeds had passed and the boredom of the self laudatory speeches had been forgotten. Let us be different. Methods that have been successful elsewhere and heretofore must have lost force from us. We are distinctly individual. Our climate, our topography, our every feature is distinctly our own. The wide world will send us guests when we know how to attract them and welcome them when they come. If past methods have brought wholly satisfactory results, continue them; if not, try something else and let it be different.

July Gardens

By Walter Birch



Do not think that because it is mid-summer and one is inclined to have "that tired feeling" that there is nothing to be done in the garden. The fact is there is a good deal that can be done, and lots of pleasure in doing it if you just get out and make a start. These long warm days make plenty of evaporation, and the ground needs a good supply of water, helped out by judicious cultivation. By judicious, I mean using your judgment in the way you cultivate around deep rooting plants and shallow rooting plants, also plants just nicely started and plants in a thrifty state of growth. You can very easily do far more harm than good in sacrificing small and much needed rootlets of vegetables, flowers, and shrubs, by want of care in cultivation.

The season is still good for the sowing and planting of a number of vegetables. If you are fond of potatoes, and you can get seed worth planting, don't forget to put in another row or two, and you can keep on planting sweet corn and beans for a long time yet. Of the former you will find Golden Bantam, Country Gentleman and Oregon Evergreen all good varieties to plant, and in beans try a few hills or rows of Monstrous Bush Limas, Golden Wax and Stringless Green Pod. It is just about time now for starting your late cabbage, Danish Ballhead is a splendid variety, and if you want winter tomatoes try Earliana and New Stone. Get in your Cauliflower seed before the end of the month, either Erfurt, Snowball or Dryweather, and if you are fond of Casabas you can still plant them. Onions, kale, turnips, etc., can still go in, so you see there is lots to do in the vegetable garden.

In the flower garden it is timely now to give your rose bushes a rest. Do some careful pruning, and just give them enough water to keep them comfortably alive. By generous treatment and care in the fall and winter, they will grow new wood, and produce early blooms. Don't forget to keep your cannas, chrysanthemums and gladiolus in a thrifty condition by watering and cultivating, but look out for the little roots. Plant seeds of mignonette, pansy and stocks for winter, also cosmos, nasturtium and portulaca. You can still plant citrus trees, guava bushes, avocados and feijoas, and with good care, save a season's growth by so doing. In the ornamental line if you want to leave the "beaten track" try some crotons, those beautiful foliage plants with so many striking shades of color, also fancy dracaenas and caladiums. They are all fine for the lath house, or semi-shady and protected locations out of doors, and are quite uncommon round here. The foliage of

all of them is striking in their range of color and shading, and a distinct acquisition to any collection of plants.

In view of a recent resolution of the Hon. Franklin Lane by the San Diego Floral Association advocating National Wildflower refuges and general preservation measures the following should be of interest.

Closed Flower Season

The suggestion comes from Connecticut that an arrangement might well be made for a closed season for flowers as well as for game. Why not? In many sections of New England the trailing arbutus and the mountain laurel must have more adequate protection or they will be in danger of becoming as extinct as the passenger pigeon in bird life. In the Berkshires, the mountain regions of Vermont and New Hampshire there has been an increasing tendency for years for persons to hoard their knowledge of the localities where early spring flowers and vines may be found. In many instances market men strip the hillsides of the beauty which nature has provided and reap a handsome profit out of what to them becomes merely a stock in trade. This year more than heretofore a spirit of protest is making itself heard. One result of the modern emphasis upon nature study is increased appreciation of the beauty and decorative possibilities of various plants which once attracted small attention. That these may be preserved for the benefit of the entire community a penalty might be exacted for the gathering, selling or possessing certain flowers at certain times. It would at least induce greater care upon the part of the majority, ever if it did not absolutely protect the hillsides from their despoilers. It is suggested, too, that the Boy Scouts and the Campfire Girls could help greatly in the protection of these flowers.—Boston Herald.

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The California Garden

Alfred D. Robinson, Editor
G. T. Keene, Manager

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

The San Diego Floral Association

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Secretary's Office, 727 E St., San Diego, Cal.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

Alfred D. Robinson, President
Miss K. O. Sessions, Vice-President
G. T. Keene, Secretary
L. A. Blochman, Treasurer
Miss A.M. Rainford, Miss Leila Clough, Mrs. Thos. Kneale

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Quarter Page	2.50	Eighth Page	1.50

Advertising Copy should be in by the 25th of each Month

Elite Printing Co., 727 E St., San Diego

July Regular Meeting

The July meeting of the San Diego Floral Association will be held Tuesday evening, July 13, at the W. L. Frevert residence, First and Walnut streets. The subject is "Begonias". The Frevert gardens are a very practical example of what can be accomplished in a short time in one's back yard. They have summer houses, lath houses and a glass house, cozy nooks covered with vines and other shady places where ferns abound. Their begonias are especially fine. All flower loves will be welcome. Take Third street cars to Walnut.

Mr. G. T. Keene, Secy.,

San Diego Floral Association.

Dear Sir:

It was the consensus of opinion of the Executive Committee that the Floral Association's shows have added materially to the attractiveness of the Exposition during the time that they were held and would be very glad to have you hold the fall show here.

Very truly yours,

H. O. DAVIS,

Director-General.

Have you paid your subscription and membership yet?

The Annual Meeting



HE annual meeting of the San Diego Floral Association, held Tuesday evening, June 15, at the Exposition grounds, was a decided departure from those of former years.

In order to get a rate of twenty-five cents admission at five o'clock it was necessary to guarantee a hundred tickets, and to have a dinner served, fifty plates must be guaranteed.

More than a hundred members and friends gathered at the Southern Counties Building shortly after five o'clock and followed Miss Kate Sessions on her tour of the grounds, listening to her able and interesting talks on the many plants, trees and flowers gathered from all parts of the world.

At 6:30 the "procession" arrived at the Alhambra Cafe. Seventy reservations for supper had been phoned to the Secretary, but 103 presented themselves to be fed. To the great credit of the Cafe management, they handled the extra crowd on short notice very satisfactorily, the whole south end of the building being occupied by the Association.

The schedule of events worked out very nicely, for the dinner was finished just in time to get over to the Southern Counties Building for the business meeting at 8 o'clock, where a crowd of other members had gathered.

The auditorium had been decorated by setting some huge baskets of flowers here and there, another departure from former years, when easy access had made it possible to do much more elaborate floral decorating.

President A. D. Robinson called the meeting to order and gave a resume of the Association's labors during the year, which seemed to thoroughly justify its existence. The report of the Secretary followed, which is printed elsewhere in this issue.

The main business feature of the annual meeting is the election of a board of seven directors for the ensuing year, and for which nominations are asked in advance, and ballots prepared. The following were elected:

Miss K. O. Sessions, Miss Rainford, Miss Alice Lee, Mrs. Thos. Kneale, Messrs. A. D. Robinson, L. A. Blochman and G. T. Keene.

A general discussion of Floral Association and California Garden affairs followed, following which Harold A. Taylor showed a wonderfully beautiful collection of autochrome lantern slides of flowers and floral scenes in and around San Diego.

Thus ended the 1915 annual meeting, and it was pronounced a real success, by all who were present.

Secretary's Annual Report

San Diego, June 12, 1915.

To the Members of the San Diego Floral Association:

While in many ways the past year has not been considered a bounteous one, yet in matters connected with the San Diego Floral Association, and as its Secretary, I have found much to be grateful for.

In the first place, much of the disagreeable part of the work, as experienced in former years, was eliminated by the committee of ladies who got together last June and arranged the syllabus, which has been adhered to very closely during the year. They found meeting places, selected the subjects, and arranged for a series of out-door meetings. The program outlined was printed and no one had the excuse that they didn't know where the meeting was to be held. It relieved the Secretary's mind immensely, and I trust, no matter what the outcome of the election tonight, that the same plan will be carried out.

The meetings have been interesting and very well handled throughout the year, and have been well attended. Through a misunderstanding, the outdoor meeting at Mission Cliff Gardens was not held and we should make arrangements to visit the gardens sometime this year.

The Floral Association itself has had little expense this year, and is in as good condition as usual financially, as the report will show. The California Garden has had to stand the greatest strain. Under the present financial depression our advertising columns are not as fat as they might be.

The usual annual letter was sent out to members and subscribers requesting them to pay their dues promptly. The response we considered remarkable, under the circumstances. The letters began coming in within twenty-four hours after the others were mailed and are still coming. Not only did they send their dues and subscriptions, but in many instances letters accompanied the checks commending the little magazine and its able editor in the highest terms. It is this spirit of appreciation, more than anything else, I suspect, that keeps the editor writing his entertaining and instructive articles month after month, and year after year.

The Board of Directors has been a real help the past year. They have met at least once a month, and more often as occasion required, and have performed the tasks assigned.

The flower shows have been different than usual on account of being held on the Exposition grounds, and we feel that we have been of some practical use in helping to make our Exposition a success. There now seems a

possibility that the May Festival, amplified, may become an annual event.

Following is the annual financial report:

CALIFORNIA GARDEN AND SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION

Cash Statement.

June 20, 1914 to June 12, 1915.

Receipts.

Cash on hand June 20,	
1914	\$ 23.02
Cash in Bank a/c S. D.	
Floral Assn., June 20,	
1914	257.33
Cash in Bank a/c Cal.	
Garden, June 20, 1914.	177.13
Received for Advertising	
during year	570.50
Received for Subscrip-	
tions during year	600.40
Received for Membership	
during year	184.00
Received for Garden	
Helps during year	14.55
Received for Bulb Flower	
Show May 22, 1915....	58.10—\$1885.03

Disbursements.

To printing California	
Garden, 12 months....	\$990.00
Mailing Sep. 1913 to June	
1914	100.00
Mailing June 1914 to June	
1915	120.00
G. T. Keene, on Acct. Com-	
mission	116.15
A. D. Robinson for books	
(Garden Helps)	29.60
Postage and General Ex-	
pense Cal. Garden....	22.11
Postage and General Ex-	
pense S. D. Floral Assn	77.51
Expense Annual Meeting,	
1914, S. D. Floral Assn	32.85
Expense Flower Shows, S.	
D. Floral Assn.	92.80
Expense Nurserymen's	
Convention	33.20
Equipment Floral Assn...	14.40
Commission for member-	
ship and subscriptions..	2.55
Expense Wild Flower lot.	17.40
Trees a/c Advertising Cali-	
fornia Garden	13.00
Cash in Bank a/c S. D.	
Floral Assn. June 12,	
1915	210.78
Cash in Bank a/c Califor-	
nia Garden, June 12,	
1915	12.23
Cash on hand June 12,	
191545—\$1885.03

Resources.

Due for Advertising.....	\$118.00
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Liabilities.

California Garden owes S. D. Floral Assn. a/c membership.....	\$ 60.10
California Garden owes G. T. Keene a/c commission	274.55
California Garden owes A. D. Robinson for books.....	.75
	<hr/> \$335.40

Director's Meeting

The Board of Directors of the San Diego Floral Assn. met Monday at 12:30 p. m., at the New England Tea Room. Present, A. D. Robinson, L. A. Blochman, Miss Alice Lee, Miss A. M. Rainford, Mrs. Thos. Kneale, G. T. Keene.

The Board organized by re-electing the old officers: A. D. Robinson, Pres.; Miss K. O. Sessions, Vice-Pres.; L. A. Blochman, Treas.; G. T. Keene, Secy.

The July meeting was set for Tuesday, the 13th, at the W. L. Frevert residence, First Street near Walnut. Subject "Begonias," and Mrs. Frank Waite requested to present the subject.

The sum of \$100.00 was voted toward the amount due the secretary for work in connection with the magazine.

Director Miss Lee, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Blochman, Mrs. Miller and Miss Clough, were named as a program committee to select meeting places, dates and subjects for the year's work.

Miss Rainford and Miss Sessions were appointed a flower committee; Mrs. Kneale, membership; Mr. Blochman, finance; Mr. Robinson and Mr. Keene on California Garden.

June 14, 1915.

Editors California Garden,
Point Loma, Cal.

Gentlemen:

Please accept our sincere thanks for the liberal mention accorded the Exposition in your June number.

You are doing a great deal to call public attention to one of the very best features the Exposition offers.

Very truly yours,

MARK S. WATSON,

Director of Publicity,

Panama-California Exposition.

cost of chicken feed precludes joking—



WE don't know whether we can stand the strain of continuing this ad. Careful analysis shows that WE have paid a dollar or more for every smile YOU have enjoyed. The cost of feed makes it mighty hard to make a joke of the chicken business, and then we are told by genuine business men that Business is no joke these days. Under these circumstances we find ourselves reduced to the narration of bare facts, such as:

Cassandra has laid 100 eggs this year and still makes the supreme renunciation by not asking to sit on any of them.

Three descendants that roost by the coal heaps at La Playa have scored 360.

The six at the Exposition have deposited 649. The name of the bank is withheld as all the good ones advertise in this magazine.

A trio of our best left amid a shower of feathers for Ukiah last week in return for \$40.00 REAL MONEY, and the recipient replied, "To say I am pleased with the birds is putting it very mildly." Now who is crazy, this man or you, when you don't get some of our 3 mos. chicks for \$15.00 a dozen? A dozen of them went to Berkeley on the 1st. These Northern people must have more money or more sense, but that latter could not be, or else they would be living here. Well you have the best of the argument. We seem to be forced to write this ad and then pay for it and you do as you darned please about buying chickens. In the language of much greater folks "Are we getting a square deal?"

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